

New Programming Paradigms

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software is inherently complex

- and we want to build more and more complex systems
- we deal with complexity by
 - abstraction and (de)composition
 - aka ‘separation of concerns’
- progress in abstraction and (de)composition is basic to our field
 - we’ve made progress handling some concerns before
 - but more progress is needed
 - there is an opportunity to make significant progress

(a sea of) concerns

- domain knowledge, environment knowledge...
- mobility, adaptability, testability, resilience, security, functionality, distribution, real-time constraints, cost constraints, time constraints, fault-tolerance, verifiability, standards conformance, scale
- architectures, algorithms, data structures

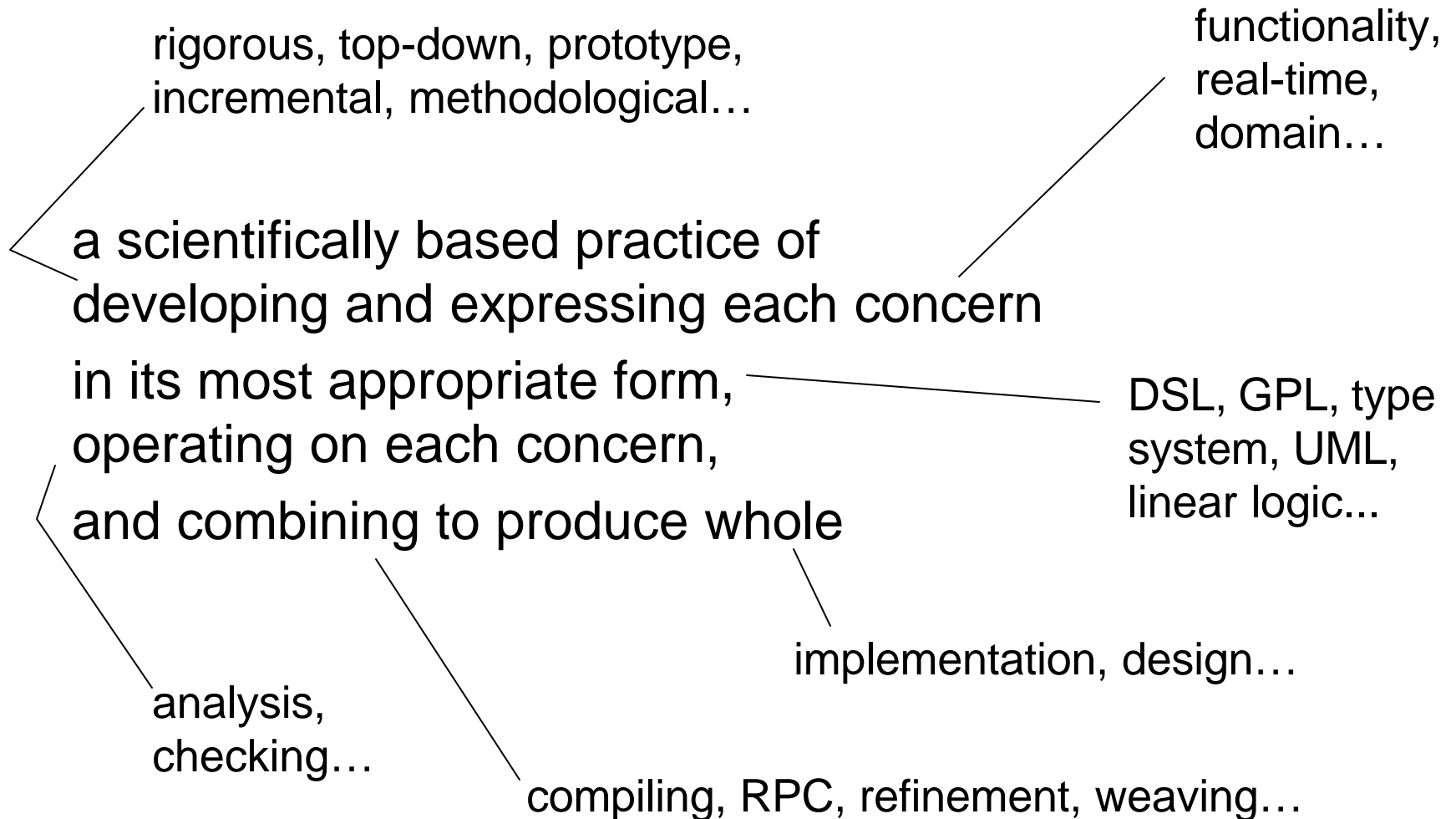
what good abstraction and (de)composition means

- capture the individual concern
 - in a clear and natural form (a means of expression)
 - well localized
 - with a clear abstraction
 - ‘interface’ to the rest of the system
- be able to understand the rest of the system in terms of the abstraction of the concern
- be able to (automatically) compose concerns to form the whole

opportunity

- we now have more kinds of (de)composition mechanisms:
 - hierarchical (objects, procedures...)
 - crosscutting (aspects, subjects...)
- this can enable using different kinds of abstraction and decomposition frameworks together together in powerful new ways

vision: multi-faceted software development



scope of vision

- something old, something new...
- we have pieces of this today
 - following four slides are examples of what we have today that fits this vision, and suggests further research
- recent results should enable dramatic progress on this vision in next 10 years

synthesize ~~————~~ reverse engineer

e.g. (1) – model-based computing

- for example
 - a model captures timing constraints among components
 - checks that such constraints can be specified
 - generates code

synthesize ————~~X~~——— reverse engineer

e.g. (2) – UML

- class diagram
 - captures structure of system
- interaction diagrams
 - capture different sequences of operations
- generate code, edit code, generate model...

synthesize ————~~X~~ reverse engineer

e.g. (3) – Bold Stroke in AOP experiment

- ordinary OOP to capture component functionality
 - how component produces output data from input
- AOP to capture event, data flow and execution aspects
 - event flow rules, data flow rules, update rules
- compiler weaves aspects with components
- formal reasoning about global state and end-to-end properties

synthesize ————~~X~~ reverse engineer

e.g. (4) – partial spec plus checking

- ordinary code to implement system
- type system
 - ensure data abstractions respected
- temporal behavior specifications
 - e.g. file opened before reading, grab lock before accessing structure